

RICH SLAYER OF MODEL IN POLICE TRAP

Philadelphia Sleuths Surround Suspect—Arrest in 24 Hours

PERFUME CLEW PINS MURDERER

Alleged Slayer Inherited a Million, Authorities Assert

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Philadelphia, Jan. 3.—The police believe that they have trapped the man who murdered Grace Roberts, the model. They know who he is, they assert. They know when he came to the woman's apartment. They have statements from two young women who drove with him to the corner of Fifteenth and Poplar Streets, where she lived.

Within twenty-four hours, they say, he will be arrested. While they have refused to give all the details upon which they base their conviction of his guilt, they are certain that the trail which leads from the room of the murdered girl to him leads further to the electric chair.

To-night the suspected man is surrounded by detectives. He is well known throughout the East, a millionaire through an inheritance from his father, and has scores of friends, some of whom are already on the way to Philadelphia to help him. The man is middle aged and has been known to spend large amounts of money upon the Roberts woman. It is also said by those who knew him and her that he was insanely jealous.

Perfume in Shirt Is Clew

Most damning of the evidence against him, the police say, is the fact that in the apartment of the murdered girl, in the apartment of a certain perfume which the suspect uses in liberal quantities.

Detectives visited his hotel to-day and took impressions of his finger prints to compare with those found in the murdered woman's room.

Other clues and trails have grown out of the continuous investigation of detectives. Only one other holds possibilities.

A nervous young man came to Henry I. Fox, an attorney of Norristown, Penn. Sunday night, told him that he was a murderer and engaged the lawyer as his counsel. He promised Mr. Fox that he would meet him at the Manufacturers' Club the next afternoon, then leaped into a hired motor car and sped back to Reading. There he spent the night, and the next day ordered the chauffeur to drive him to Haverford College. He disappeared in the direction of the dormitories.

Young Women Questioned

The two young women who are said to have accompanied the suspected murderer to the door of the apartment house, where the crime occurred, were questioned at their homes in Germantown.

The interview was held late yesterday, but this fact was kept secret. To-night it leaked out. One version was that the young women's story already had resulted in an arrest. Another, according to the police, was that the detectives, having a confession in his desk. The last two statements the captain denies. He would not discuss the case with the press.

The belated discovery that the blood-stained shirt which the murderer left in the room in which he killed Miss Roberts was generously sprinkled with perfume was a vital factor in establishing the identity of the wearer of the shirt, as it was a new garment and bore no laundry mark. The perfume brand had threatened to strangle the model, according to the detectives.

Grace Roberts had often told a certain friend, it is said, that she was terribly afraid of the man.

"He is now in Chicago, but is coming home this week," Grace Roberts had said to her friend. "He is awfully jealous of me, and I am afraid he will strangle me, as he threatened."

A young civil engineer, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and member of the football team there, who was infatuated with Miss Roberts and who would have married her had not the suggestion brought forth a storm of family objections, after a final consultation at Police Headquarters was permitted to leave.

The woman for whose murder the police are still seeking will be buried to-morrow. Funeral services will be held at her home in the part of Chester Street.

The coffin will hold her body. This has been contributed by "Anonymous friends." It cost \$500.

WIND SWINGS FREIGHTER INTO COAST GUARD SHIP

Cutter Seneca Damaged by Collision with Minneapolis

Tribune Writer's Story Finds Golfer's Mother

Wayside Tee Tale Reaches Parent and Sister Jack Clark Passed at Sea on Trip to Scotland Thirteen Years Ago

By GRANTLAND RICE

Thirteen years ago Jack Clark, one of the first of the professional golfers to come to America, left this country for the purpose of bringing back his mother and sister from their home at Montrose, Forfarshire, Scotland.

About the same time Clark's mother and sister left Scotland to locate Jack in America. They were passengers upon "ships that pass in the night." Clark reached Forfarshire to find his mother and sister gone. He returned to America, and for thirteen years has been trying to locate his missing family.

"I never used it as an alibi," he says, "but I have missed many a drive and many a putt worrying over the thought that I would probably never see my mother and sister again. After

COUPLE ADOPT 2 BABIES AS SURPRISE XMAS GIFTS

Wife Gives Husband a Girl—His Present a Boy of Four

Thomas Connell, of Rockville Centre, L. I., decided several weeks ago that the best Christmas present for his wife was a child in need of a home. About the same time Mrs. Connell concluded that the one gift for her husband's stocking was a child in need of a home.

Both consulted the Rev. Peter Quigley, of St. Agnes' Church, who smiled and kept the secret. The presents arrived a few days ago. Mrs. Connell's gift to his wife was a four-year-old boy. Mrs. Connell gave her husband a girl, fifteen months old. The children are brother and sister, and their parents are said to be friends of the Connells who recently suffered financial reverses.

The gifts, the foster father and mother announced yesterday, would not be exchanged or returned, for the Connells are middle aged and childless.

POOR DECADE AGO, SELL OIL HOLDINGS FOR \$35,000,000 NOW

Owners of 40,000 Acres of McMan Property Accept Standard's Offer

The biggest oil deal in recent years was concluded yesterday when the McMan Oil Company, of Tulsa, Okla., was purchased by the Magnolia Petroleum Company, a Standard Oil subsidiary, of Dallas, Tex. The purchase price was \$35,000,000.

R. M. McFarlin, president of the McMan company, and J. A. Chapman, his son-in-law, are the chief stockholders in the concern that passes to the Magnolia. Ten years ago both were practically penniless. The company which they have just relinquished has an output of 40,000 barrels of oil a day and has its fields spread over approximately 40,000 acres in Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas. Two years ago the company laid a pipe line from the famous Cushing fields to the Texas State line, at a cost of \$2,000,000.

Seventy per cent of the Magnolia's stock is owned by the estate of the late John D. Archbold and by H. C. Folger. Oil men in New York City yesterday declared that the concern was making more clear money on a smaller investment than any other oil company in the Southwest. The additional fields acquired by the McMan purchase will give the Magnolia control over oil fields spread over more than 100,000 acres, oil men estimate.

PATROLMAN WILLED \$30,000 BY WOMAN HE ASSISTED

Protected Her, Bent and Timid, from Heavy Traffic

Five years ago, when Patrolman Edward J. O'Rourke, of the Fort Hamilton Station, was assigned to the Sheepshead Bay district, Miss Esther Claire would sigh with relief when she saw his big body come swinging toward her. For she knew when she saw him that she would be able to cross the street without fear and that certain ragged ruffians in the neighborhood would refrain from throwing stones at her.

Then O'Rourke was shifted to another precinct, and he forgot that he had ever been kind to a bent, timid little woman. But Miss Claire did not forget. She kept on remembering up until the time when all earthly things slipped from her mind in the Jewish Hospital on December 4.

But she left a token of her gratitude to the policeman who had been kind to her five years before. Everything she had in the world—and in property and cash that amounts to more than \$30,000—was bequeathed to him in the will filed yesterday in Brooklyn.

Turks Get Cannon Lost in 1878

Berlin, Jan. 3. (By wireless to Sayville.)—A Constantinople dispatch says that Turkish cannon captured from the Turks during the Russo-Turkish war, near Plevna, in 1878 and subsequently placed before a monument in Bucharest, will be set up in the square in front of the War Office in commemoration of the defense of Plevna by the Turkish troops during the Balkan campaign of the present war.

Fitzgerald, Car Leader, Ill

William B. Fitzgerald, leader of the striking carmen, is confined to his home in Troy with an attack of pleurisy. P. J. O'Brien said last night that Mr. Fitzgerald's condition was not serious.

NOTED WOMAN IN BIG BRITISH ARMY SCANDAL

Mrs. Cornwallis-West Officially Censured by Inquiry Court

CONDUCT FOUND "DISCREDITABLE"

Influence Over High Officers Denounced—One Is Removed

London, Jan. 3.—An army scandal, involving the exercise of influence over high officers by a prominent society woman, is described in the report of a court of inquiry, issued to-night, and Mrs. Cornwallis-West, wife of Colonel William Cornwallis-West, and mother of the Princess of Wales and of the Duchess of Westminster, is officially severely censured.

The late Sir Arthur Basil Markham, Liberal Member of Parliament for the Mansfield Division of Nottinghamshire, who died last August, demanded an inquiry in the House of Commons into this matter. He was seconded by Irish members, who declared that a young Irish officer's honor was involved. It has since developed that the officer was Lieutenant Patrick Barrett, of the Welsh Fusiliers.

According to a statement in the House of Commons, before recess, he was completely exonerated. His commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Delme-Radcliffe, was removed from his command, and General Sir John Cowans was censured, but was returned because of his good work. General Owen Thomas, who was also concerned, was vindicated.

Interested in Young Sergeant

Barrett was a sergeant in the Welsh Fusiliers. Colonel Delme-Radcliffe and other officers recommended him for a commission late in 1915, and his claims were supported by Colonel and Mrs. Cornwallis-West and several prominent civilians.

"Probably before this time, and certainly later," says the report, "Mrs. Cornwallis-West began to take more than an ordinary interest in Mr. Barrett, to which he consistently failed to respond. Eventually, he wrote her in February last a letter of remonstrance, which she placed in the hands of his commanding officers."

Barrett was severely censured by his commander without the opportunity of stating his case. Soon after that he was transferred to another battalion on the demands of Mrs. Cornwallis-West. General Cowans, who aided the Cornwallis-Wests in securing Barrett's transfer, is censured for interfering with discipline. General W. H. Mackinnon, who was also concerned in the interference with the affairs of the western command, after he relinquished his command, but is not disciplined, because he has since retired.

Severe Censure by Court

The court of inquiry, which consisted of Field Marshal Sir William Nicholson, formerly chief of General Staff; Major General Lord Chelmsford; Justice Sir James Richard Atkin, and the Right Hon. Donald MacLean, Member of Parliament for Peebles and Selkirk, reported regarding Mrs. Cornwallis-West:

"We have no doubt that her injudicious boasting of the power she wielded at the War Office—which was confirmed to an appreciable extent by the wording of some of Sir John Cowans' letters—was a serious fault."

IN SOLDIER GARB SHE PASSED LINES TO DYING HUSBAND

Mme. Puget Wore 'Tommies' Uniform to Cross Into Belgium

With her hair clipped and dressed in the uniform of a British soldier, Mme. Simone Puget marched with a company of English artillery into Belgium to reach the side of her husband, Henri Puget, the French novelist, a few hours before he died, several months ago, from wounds received in the field.

"I was in Paris when I learned that my husband was dying in a hospital in Belgium," Mme. Puget said yesterday when she arrived on the Esplanade, of the French line. "I begged the military authorities to be allowed to be with him at the end, but I was told that no woman was allowed to pass through the war zone."

"Assisted by English friends," the dark-eyed French woman continued, "I donned a 'Tommy's' uniform, cut off my hair, put on a man's beaver cap and marched with an English artillery company into Belgium, via Haasbroek. I got there in time, thank God!"

Mme. Puget is here to deliver a series of lectures on the works of her husband.

Sothorn, Ill., Cancels Tour

Chicago, Jan. 3.—E. H. Sothorn, appearing at a local theatre for the benefit of the British Red Cross, announced to-night that he had cancelled the rest of his tour. He is confined to his bed at a local hotel with an organic trouble.

BERLIN TO ANSWER ENTENTE'S CHARGES

London, Jan. 3.—It is reported from Berlin that Germany shortly will issue an explanatory note to the neutral powers in connection with certain statements in the Entente Allies' reply to the German peace proposals, says a dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam.

ROOSEVELT CALLS NOTE "IMMORAL"

Declares Wilson Aided Only Oppressors of Belgium

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt called President Wilson's peace note immoral, dishonest and an aid to Germany last night. He backed the position taken by Senator Lodge and praised Representative Gardner for his support of the resolution providing for an inquiry into the alleged leak into Wall Street.

The Colonel said that Mr. Wilson had taken a "position so profoundly immoral that high minded and right thinking Americans, whose country this note places in a thoroughly false position, are in honor bound to protest."

"This is palpably false," he continued after quoting the declaration in the note that both sides say they are fighting for the same thing, and he followed this with the declaration that it "is wickedly false" to say that Germany is fighting for the same thing as the Allies.

The statement of the President that at some future time the American people intend to safeguard the rights of small nations should be promptly withdrawn, the Colonel said, unless it is sheer hypocrisy. The statement that the United States was eager to guarantee the peace of the world, Colonel Roosevelt declared to be absurd, saying that "the spectacle of the President trying to guarantee the peace of any nation with the aid of Messrs. Daniels and Baker is as comic as anything ever written by Artemus Ward."

"If his words mean anything," he continued, "they would mean that hereafter we intend to embark on a policy of violent meddling in every European quarrel, and in return invite Old World nations violently to interfere in everything American."

Small Investors Ruined

Colonel Roosevelt's statement following the Senate and Congressmen Gardner have rendered a great public service and have made all good citizens of the country their debtors. The defenders of the Administration are still not only discussing whether the President's recent manifesto was a peace note or a war note, the President's Secretary of State having interpreted it in two precisely opposite directions within six hours.

"To be sure, this represents a rather liberal interpretation than that usual between the changes of mind of the Administration, but in the present instance there

HIS CHRISTMAS TRAIL IS PAVED BY BAD CHECKS

Man Captured in St. Louis Used Methods of Famous Swindler

Every year "Christmas" Keough has bobbed up just as regularly as December 25. In 1915 he picked out Chicago. Wearing his customary fur-lined coat with a Persian lamb collar, he made the rounds of the jewellers there on Christmas Eve, and when he had departed the diamond merchants harbored some \$11,000 in worthless travelers' checks.

This year the jewellers fortified themselves. A circular letter of warning was sent out by a trade paper which exposed his method of operation.

This Christmas Keough picked out Fifth Avenue and Broadway. He shaved off his mustache and adopted the name of G. H. Meighen, and it was not until the banks opened on Tuesday following Christmas that his widespread operations became known.

When the merchants came to take stock Christmas Keough was found to have stopped at the following places: Theodore B. Starr, 578 Fifth Avenue; the Gorham Company, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street; Paul A. Meyerowitz, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street; Lord & Taylor, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, and in all places he offered checks on the Canadian Bank of Commerce and made purchases ranging from \$75 to \$550, receiving from \$40 to \$60 in change.

Yesterday Inspector Gray, of the Detective Bureau, received word from St. Louis of the arrest there of a man giving the name of Alexander P. Macaulay, who was also known under the names of Lawrence Farrell, G. Dundas and J. A. Paget. He was identified by clerks and managers of department stores as a man who had passed alleged worthless checks on the Canadian Bank of Commerce on New Year's Eve. He, his son, Alexander Macaulay, jr., his wife and daughter were stopping at the Hamilton hotel.

Three Navy Prisoners Killed

Manila, Jan. 3.—Three Filipino fishermen from the naval cutter Ajax, which is moored at Cavite, were asphyxiated following confinement in a room for several hours in a room above the boilers of the ship. They were being punished for mutinous conduct.

PINEBURST REACHED OVER NIGHT. All outdoor sports. Address Carolina Hotel.—Advt.

Lodge Bares Perils to U. S. In Wilson Peace Tangle; Allies to Indicate Terms

Reply to Wilson Will State Conditions for Negotiations

NO BACKDOWN ON REPARATION PLAN

Warning Given President Against Trying Pressure on Entente

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER

London, Jan. 3.—The Entente reply to President Wilson's note is likely to reach Washington on Saturday or Monday. It will be held a few days following its dispatch to permit of simultaneous publication in all the countries concerned.

Though essentially a reply to the President's suggestions, I understand that it also will cover Germany's answer to the President. There have been difficulties in framing a collective note, as the objects of the various members of the Entente are hardly to be considered identical, even though their fundamental aims are the same.

Determined to Achieve Aims

However friendly its tone and however full its explanations, running through it will be the declaration of the Allies to fight until they are assured of reparation and guarantees that there will be no repetition of this war. It may check the peace drive, but it will not stop it.

Reuter's Telegram Company to-night publishes the following concerning the reply:

"The note will be more positive than the reply to Germany, and is expected to indicate in more precise fashion the only preliminaries upon which the Allies are prepared to negotiate."

Will Indicate Terms

"In again going over the ground of the responsibility for the war it is likely that the Allies will emphasize the only possible terms for peace, contrasting sharply the German note, which purposed was of a negative character."

The first phase of the peace situation probably is nearly passed. But, like some military campaigns, there will be more stages to follow, with hardly a break in the movement. Already the parliamentary leaders of the Central Powers are arranging for a conference this month, while early in February the British Colonial representatives will meet here to consider the problems of peace and war.

Though the Central Powers talk of war to the knife, they have not forsaken the hope of an early cessation of hostilities. To them war and peace are business propositions.

Warning Given Wilson

A dispatch from "The Morning Post," Washington correspondent, saying that the President is "determined to press his efforts to bring about peace in spite of all discouragements at the beginning," is attracting much attention.

Friends of the President who are now here do not believe he is likely to attempt pressure on the Entente despite the high cost of living in America, for such action would simply stiffen the belligerents in their purposes and would defeat his own efforts and severely strain the relations of the United States with other nations.

His friends consider that it would be a grievous mistake at this time to exert any pressure.

There are rumors that the President made soundings before sending his note. Used diplomatically this word allows of a wide latitude, ranging from the opinions of correspondents to the dropping of a chance remark.

Didn't Sound Cabinet Leaders

I can state positively that the President never approached either Asquith or Grey before formulating his proposals. If he had, he probably would not have sent the note.

FLORIDA'S FINEST TRAIN IN SERVICE. The "N. Y. & Florida Special." Leaves 9:12 P. M. Daily. Atlantic Coast Line, 1139 Broadway.—Advt.

WILSON HAS GERMAN TERMS, LONDON HEARS

London, Jan. 3.—Count Julius Andrássy, former Premier of Hungary, made the following statement in a New Year's speech at Budapest, according to a Central News Agency dispatch received here via Amsterdam:

As the Entente alleges that our (Teutonic) peace proposal was only a manoeuvre and was not made with any earnest desire to bring about peace, I am able to declare that President Wilson now knows our peace conditions and the Entente can learn them from that source.

Another version of the Budapest dispatch, received by the Reuter Telegram Company via Amsterdam, says:

If the Entente reject our peace offer only because they maintain that our offer is not honestly meant, but is merely a manoeuvre, and that they cannot enter into negotiations before knowing our conditions, they can learn these from President Wilson, to whom they will be communicated.

GERARD CONFERS WITH HOLLWEG

Sounds Germany on Attitude Toward Another Wilson Peace Note

Berlin, Jan. 2 (via London, Jan. 3).—United States Ambassador Gerard took advantage of a New Year's call yesterday to discuss the Entente answer to Germany's peace proposal with Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg. The ambassador is believed to have learned what possibility there was of Germany acting favorably on a renewed request for conditions of peace should the United States make such a move.

According to the German newspapers the reply of the Entente Allies to the peace proposal of the Central Powers and their allies was presented to the Foreign Office in Berlin on Monday by the Swiss Minister to Germany.

Says Allies Must Act Now

The German government replied on January 1 to the Danish, Swedish and Norwegian notes of December 29. The reply expresses the fullest appreciation of the motives of the three governments and refers the Scandinavian powers to the German note of December 12 and the reply to President Wilson. It concludes with the remark: "It depends upon the reply of the Entente whether the attempt to give back to the world the blessings of peace will be crowned with success."

The reply of the Entente to the peace proposals of the Central Powers is discussed at great length this morning by the newspapers, which base their remarks on an unofficial press version of the note, as received here from French sources. The newspapers are unanimous in saying that the answer of the Entente is only what was to be expected, the only way out is through peace by the utterances of statesmen of the hostile nations.

Aimed to Influence United States

The opinion is expressed that the note was addressed less to the Central Powers than to the people of the Entente countries and to neutral; hence the strong declaratory language calculated, according to the German opinion, further to inflame passions against the Teutonic allies. In particular, it is declared that the section marked "Belgium" is intended expressly for the American people.

In general, the answer is regarded as the stiffest and most brusque possible, and to be couched in insulting and calumniating terms never before seen in an international document. All the newspapers agree that the only answer the Central Powers can give is with the sword; that the war must be continued until the Allies themselves sue for peace.

Only a few newspapers see even a faint hope that peace still may be attainable within a reasonable time. Curiously enough, the super-nationalist German "Tägliche Rundschau" maintains a feeble show of optimism.

The Socialist paper, "Vorwärts," returning to the discussion of the situation created by the rejection of the peace offer, argues that, so long as neither side is able to gain a decisive victory, the only way out is through peace by compromise and understanding, and it remains the task of the neutrals to find a suitable moment for this.

KAISER PRAYS FOR VICTORY

Invokes Divine Aid at Grave Time "to Overcome Heavy Affliction"

Amsterdam, Jan. 3.—Emperor William in replying to the New Year's greetings of Cardinal von Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, according to Berlin newspapers, said:

"May God's grace and goodness be granted to our dear Fatherland in the future and give us strength at this grave time to overcome victoriously our heavy affliction."

Senator Says Wilson Put U. S. Behind German Militarism

MONROE DOCTRINE NOW IN JEOPARDY

Debate Blocks Vote—Republicans Offer Substitute To-day

By STEVENSON B. EVANS

Washington, Jan. 3.—President Wilson's note of December 18, now recognized by all the world as the deliberate and purposeful reinforcement of the German drive, was torn to shreds in the United States Senate to-day.

Debate on the Hitchcock resolution indorsing the President's peace policy—such action was demanded by Mr. Wilson—was not ended. It will be resumed to-morrow, at which time the Republican leader will offer a substitute, expressing the Senate's hope for an early peace, but not indorsing the peace note.

Lodge Shows Note's Weakness

Henry Cabot Lodge in a speech lasting a little more than an hour, made clear why the Senate ought not to take the hasty action required of it by the responsible majority leaders who in all things obey the President's will. The following points made by Senator Lodge deserve special emphasis because of the oft repeated assertion that the United States trembles on the brink of war.

1. That Mr. Wilson's note is to be understood only upon the theory—as made plain by Secretary Lansing in his supplemental explanation—that the country is "on the verge of war" and any day may be sucked into the vortex of the terrible struggle.

That it is impossible to consider the note as a simple offer of mediation by the greatest neutral, Mr. Wilson proceeded without knowledge, apparently without caring, that his note would be welcome.

As a threat that this government is on the verge of entering the war and only as such a threat is the note susceptible of sensible interpretation. The note was designed and timed to help Germany get the immediate peace she seems to want, lest the ill of war befall the United States.

Oppose Aid to Germany

2. That all America stands ready to promote peace if neutrality can be preserved. But that this country must not be committed to a course which will range us against the powers which are fighting the battle of freedom and democracy against a military autocracy.

3. That the abandonment of the traditional American policy of isolation from the affairs and political alliances of the nations of Europe—which is unquestionably suggested in Mr. Wilson's note—carries with it a certain corollary, the abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine. If we bear a part in the settlement of the disputes of the Eastern Hemisphere, we must surrender our long claimed right of refusal to permit the nations of Europe to bear a part in the settlement of the disputes of the Western Hemisphere.

4. That a peace which merely means a breathing spell, which means only an opportunity for the later renewal of the struggle, when this nation may be involved, is not the kind of a peace America hopes for.

Failed to Gain His Ends

5. That the conventions of The Hague, to which this government was a signatory, have been trampled under foot while the responsible and official spokesman for the United States has looked on indifferently.

6. That it is quite as possible to have a neutral negotiating for peace as in war itself, and that such unneutrality is the course of the President of the United States certainly leading us.

7. That the President had a perfect right to make the experiment he did, but that the experiment has failed. As far as one of the belligerents is concerned the failure is certain, and now that the reply of the Allies to the German note has been printed there is no reason to suppose that the President will have greater success with the other side.

8. That Congress would be going far beyond approval of a peace proposal in now indorsing the President's note. It would be committing the country to a tremendous change in policy about which the people have had no opportunity to express an opinion.

Would Drop Monroe Doctrine

The apparent plan of the President, for the execution of which he regards the present moment opportune, is much wider than was at first believed. The now famous note of December 18 went forth to the world as the individual expression of a great desire for peace in the interest of humanity by the President of the United States.

That single view of the President's purpose persisted even among his close friends even after the word from Spain, making public the fact that the United States was seeking to obtain support for peace proposals from the other neutrals. Now follows the sudden demand on the Democratic majority in the Senate and the House at official Congress approval be given us.